The Newport Mercury.

VOL. LXXVII. NO. 3978. | NEWPORT. SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1838. | Established A. D. 1758.

E NEWPORT MERCURY.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY

R. & J. H. BARBER,

No. 133, THAMES-STREET.

48, Two Dollars per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

dvertisements not exceeding a square rted three weeks for $1, and 17 cents be charged for each subsequent inser-.—All Advertisements, (except where an unt is open) must be paid for previous to rtion.

o Paper discontinued (unless at the dis ion of the Editors) until arrearages are .—Single papers to be had at the Office carriers not being allowed to dispose hem.

OOKS and STATIONARY.

ST received from the New-York Trade Sale, a large Assortment of KS, and Stationary, which will be unusually low—Among the Books be found :—

rs. Heman's Poems,
rnes' Notes—Gospels, Acts, &c.
ckwick Papers, illustrated, very low,
ack Bibles, a neat edition,
n Assortment of Toy Books.

For sale, at

WM. A. BARBER'S,

pril 28. No. 153, Thames-st.

lore Straw MATTING,

Just received, and for sale by

ne 9. Wm. C. COZZENS & Co

wport Insurance Comp'y

HE Stockholders are hereby notified, That a Dividend of One Dollar and enty cents per share, will be paid at Bank of Rhode-Island on and after 11th of June next, to all persons who appear as stockholders at the above , on the books of said Insurance pany, or to their legal representa-s.

GEO. BOWEN, *See'ry pro tem.*

Newport, May 26, 1838.

larine and Fire Insurance.

HE AMERICAN INSURANCE COM PANY, Providence, R. I. continue to re against *Loss or Damage by Fire*, on on, Woollen, and other Manufactories, dings and Merchandise, and also against *RINE RISKS*, on favorable terms. The tal stock is

$150,000,

aid in and invested. The following per-are the Directors, viz :—

iam Rhodes,	Shubael Hutchins,
ber Kelly,	Ebenezer Kelly,
son Almy,	Martin Stoddard,
y Taft,	Solomon Townsend,
ert R. Stafford,	Samuel N. Richmond
e D. Smith,	Nathaniel Bishop,
olved Waterman,	

ersons wishing for Insurance, are request-d direct their applications (which should be ompanied with a particular description of property,) per mail, to the President or tary of the Company, and the same will with prompt attention.

Applications for Insurance in Newport, be made to Mr. GEORGE BOWEN, Agent.

WILLIAM RHODES, President.

LLEN O. PECK, Secry.

merican Insurance Co's Office, June 4, 1838.

COAL.

ERSONS wishing to supply themselves with the best quality Coal for ses, can be furnished with any quan-by leaving their orders at the store of

B. WOOD & Co.

ne 23. *Chace's Wharf.*

HAMPAIGNE WINE Choice brands, in Quart and pint bottles, just ived and for sale by

ne 9. E. F. & W. NEWTON.

EMON SYRUP.—30 Boxes superior Lemon Syrup, just received, and for sale by E. F. & W. NEWTON, 150, Thames-st.

TO LET,

nd possession given immediately.



THE HOUSE in Broad. Street, lately occupied by Dr. JOHN P. MANN, dec.—The Garden attached to the House, xtensive, and in good order.—The se Lot and Garden together, occupy t 3-4ths of an Acre. There is a venient wood shed, and various other buildings, and also a good well of er.—The tenant of the House will the use of the Farm yard adjoining House lot, in common with the occu-of the Farm. The House will be in good order, and as a residence for nteel family, the situation is in all pects highly eligible. The House is open for the examination of those ing to hire it. For further informa-apply to either of the Subscribers.

T. S. BROWN,
BENJAMIN FINCH,
EDW'D W. LAWTON, } *Execut'rs.*
FRANCIS LAWTON.

Newport, Dec. 9.

NEW GOODS,

JAMES PHILLIPS.

HAVING just returned from Boston has just opened a splendid Assort-ment of DRY GOODS, consisting of English, French and American *PRINTS*—bleached and unbleached Cottons ;—Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, and a variety of other Goods that is generally found in a Dry Goods Store.

N. B.—The Public in general are into call and examine them, at 139, Thames-street, as they will be sold *very Cheap*.

Newport, April 21.

PEACH ORCHARD COAL

THE Subscriber having purchased the Wharf and Stores, lately owned by Capt. *G. Knowles*, where he intends keeping a supply of COAL, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Newport, and its vicinity, that he is prepared to receive orders for the best quality of *RED ASH COAL*, which will be ready for delivery in a few days.

ALSO, A constant supply of Oak and Pine Wood.

IN STORE,

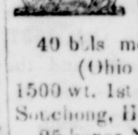
600 bushels Salt,
15 bbls. fall strained Sperm Oil,
50 Hhds. good retailing Molasses,

And an Assortment of GROCERIES.

SIMON NEWTON, jun.

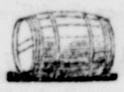
Newport, June 23.

FLOUR, SUGAR, &c.



140 bbls. Western FLOUR.
12 boxes Havana brown Sugar 10 bags do. Coffee
20 Hhds. Molasses,
40 bbls mess and prime Beef & Pork, (Ohio and Duchess County,)
1500 wt. 1st & 2d quality Batter,
Souchong, Hyson & Young Hyson Tea,
25 boxes No. 1 Soap, (superior)
Sperm Oil—3 bbls. spirits Turpentine,
Hops, Hams, wrapping paper, 6 dozen corn brooms, &c. &c. for Sale, wholesale or retail, by

April 14. JOSHUA SAYER.



10 Bbls. JENCK'S GIN, just received and for Sale by B. WOOD & Co.

May 26. Chace's Wharf.

Linseed OIL & pure White Lead.



1000 lb. pure white Lead, in Oil,
1000 lb. No. 1, do. do. do. in small and large packages

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

April 14. JOSHUA SAYER.



26 Hhds. of good Retailing MOLASSES, in Store, and for sale by B. WOOD & Co.

June 2. *Chace's Wharf.*

FOR SALE, or TO LET,

And immediate possession given,



THAT large, new, and very pleasantly situated House in John street, on the Hill, lately occupied by Capt. Shubrick.—The House is airy and convenient, having parlors with folding doors, &c. pleasant chambers, with rooms in the attic, and basement stories, and closets, pantries, &c.—It has also a stable and chaise-house, and a very large Garden, with trees, and shrubbery.—For terms, &c. apply to

A. M'GREGOR.

Newport, June 16.

TO LET,

And Possession given on the 1st of May.



THAT pleasantly situated HOUSE, in Franklin-street, west of Dr. T. C. Dunn's, and lately occupied by Capt. D. Turner.—The House has a yard in front, with a large Garden, a good well of water, &c. and the House is in excellent order A small family would be prefered.—For terms, apply to

ROBINSON POTTER.

Newport, April 28.

TO LET,



THAT most desirable and well known HOUSE, near the Town Beach, lately tenanted by *Arnold Hazard* as a Summer Boarding-House, and for which purpose it is well adapted, being within a few hundred yards of the Bathing-house on the Beach.—It contains 2 parlors, 7 lodging rooms, one large and one small kitchen, with closets, &c.—Should it be desired, 18 acres of Land, of the richest quality, with suitable out offices, may be rented with the House in Sept. or March next.—For particulars, apply to R. J. JOHNSTON, at R. JOHNSTON'S residence, near the Beach.

Newport, April 21.

PARASOLS,

A COMPLETE Assortment of PARASOLS,—and many other kinds of Goods, just received and for sale, *really Cheap*, by

H. SESSIONS,

June 23. 162, Thames-st.

FRESH GOODS,

A FRESH SUPPLY of NEW GOODS just received and for Sale, cheap, at No. 157, Thames-street, by

AUGUSTUS BUSH.

Newport, April 21.

Pure Ground Spices.

800 lb. Ground Ginger,
650 " Pepper,
600 " Cassia
450 " Alspice
400 " Cloves,

Fresh ground, first quality, and for sale by

May 5. E. F. & W. NEWTON.

TOBACCO.—25 Boxes manufactured Tobacco, just received and for sale by

E. F. & W. NEWTON,

June 23. 150, Thames-st

WINE.—10 Qr. casks Lisbon WINE. just received and for sale by

June 23. E. F. & W. NEWTON.

COTTON TWINE.

500 lbs. Cotton *TWINE* in Balos of convenient size for Retailers,

For sale low by

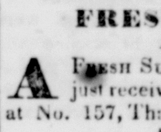
June 9. Wm. C. COZZENS & Co.

Black Crape, Lisse, and Mourning Prints,

Just received and for Sale at

June 23. H. SESSIONS.

TEAS.



Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Hyson Skin,
Souchong & Powchong
Pecco.

Just received, and for sale by

June 16. Wm. B. RIDER.

English Sauces.

Camp Sauce	Beef steak Sauce
Harvey do.	Mushroom Catsup
Reading do,	Tomatus do.
John Bull do.	Walnut do.

just received and for sale by

June 16. Wm. B. RIDER.

SILK HOSIERY,

Of a superior quality, for Sale low, by

June 23. H. SESSIONS.

BONNETS,

LATEST FASHIONS,

Just Received, and for sale by

April 21. JAMES PHILLIPS.

STATEMENT of the situation of the Banks in the State of Rhode-Island, &c. Friday, June 1st, 1838 as the same appears from the returns made by them to the Bank Commissioners.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in,	$9,852,663 00
Bills in Circulation,	2,137,992 02
Balances due other Banks,	723,619 22
Net Profits on hand,	463,029 63
Dividends unpaid,	27,942 38
Deposits on interest,	678,845 53
Deposits not on interest,	730,293 00
Total amount of Liabilities,	$14,614,384 80

RESOURCES.

Notes and bills discounted,	$12,514,624 56
Specie in Banks,	511,093 93
Bills of other Banks,	488,921 07
Balances due from other Banks,	679,512 03
Stock in own Bank,	138,668 44
Real Estate and other property.	291,564 77
Total amou't of Resources,	$14,614,384 80
Of the Notes and Bills discounted, there is payable out of the State, the sum of	$3,473,296 74
And payable in the State,	9,041,327 82
Of the circulation there is held by the Banks the sum of	488,155 26
In the hands of the Public,	1,709,836 76

By comparing this abstract with the returns made to the Commissioners, May 4th, 1838, it appears that since that date,

The circulation has been reduced,	$16,332 31
The Specie has been increased	36,815 78
The deposits, including dividends unpaid, have been increased	25,554 69
The Loans and Discounts have been reduced	$98,096 46

Published pursuant to law.

Office of the Bank Commissioners, Providence, June 13, 1838.

HENRY ANTHONY, GEORGE G. KING, WM. PECKHAM, } Bank Commissioners.

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, Executrix on the Estate of *WILLIAM TURNER*, late of Newport, Physician, dec. having given bonds for the faithful discharge of the trust, requests all persons having any claims against said Estate, to present them for settlement, and all those indebted, are desired to make immediate payment to PETER TURNER, my Agent.

HETTE T. TURNER, *Exec'x.*

Newport, Jan 6, 1838.

LAWS of RHODE-ISLAND.

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS. In General Assembly, June Session, 1838

AN ACT in amendment of an Act entitled "An Act revising the Act entitled an Act regulating the manner of admitting freemen, and directing the method of electing officers in the State."

Be it enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Section 1. From and after the passage of this act, the people of this State who shall at the time of their voting, be by law qualified to vote in the election of General Officers, and in the election of electors of President and Vice President of the United States, shall also be qualified to vote in the election of Representatives to the General Assembly, and in the election of Representatives to Congress:

Sec. 2 So much of the Act to which to this Act is in amendment, as prescribes a different qualification for such voters is hereby repealed. True copy : Witness,

HENRY BOWEN, Sec'ry.

AN ACT in amendment of the Act entitled "an Act to authorize the Town Councils in this State, and the Board of Aldermen of the city of Providence to grant licences for retailling strong liquors and for other purposes."

Be it enacted by the General Assembly, viz

Sec. 1. Whenever the freemen of any town or city, shall, by their vote or votes passed in legal town meeting, or ward or meetings, instruct the Town Council or the Board of Aldermen of said town or city to grant licenses for selling Rum Wine and strong liquors within said town or city, or shall instruct said Town Council or Board of Aldermen not to grant such licenses, the said Town Council or Board of Aldermen shall be bound to conform to such instructions : Provided however, that any such Town Council or Board of Alderman, shall not be so instructed at more than one town meeting in any year, or at ward meetings in the city of Providence more than once in each year, and notice that the subject will be acted on, shall be contained in the warrant for calling said meetings.

Sec. 2. Ward meetings in the city of Providence for the purpose above mentioned shall be called by the Board of Aldermen of said city upon the application in writing of twenty one freemen, at least, of said city : and the vote in said ward meetings shall be by ballot, the poll being kept open throughout the meeting ; and the ballots shall be returned by the ward Clerks of said city to the Board of Aldermen, within two days after such ward meetings shall be held which Board shall thereupon count the ballots and declare the result. True copy—Witness.

HENRY BOWEN, Sec'ry.

AN ACT in addition to an act entitled, "An Act providing for the relief, support, employment & removal of the Poor."

Be it enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Sec. 1. If any person who has been, or may hereafter be removed by an order of removal from any town or city in this State, to any other town or city therein, under and according the provisions of the act to which this is an addition, shall voluntarily return to the town or city from which he was so removed, without leave first obtained of the town council of such town, or the Board of Aldermen of such city for so doing, and the town council of such town, or the board of aldermen of such city, shall subsequently cause such person to be again removed to the same town or city to which he had been previously removed, as aforesaid, the town or city to which such person shall have been so subsequently removed, shall pay to the town or city so removing such person, the costs of every such subsequent removal, not exceeding twenty cents per mile ; to be recovered in an action of the case, in the name of the town or city treasurer of the town or city making such order of removal, against the town or city treasurer of the town or city, to which such person shall have been removed, before any proper court to try the same : *Provided*, however, that eight days notice of the intention of such second removal shall be previously given through the Post office by the overseer of the town or city where such pauper may be ; to the overseer or overseers of the poor of the town in which such person shall be legally settled, for the purpose of giving such town an opportunity to remove such person, in its own manner, and at its own proper expense.

Sec. 2. So much of an act in amendment of an act providing for the relief, support, employment, and removal of the poor, passed October 31, 1826, as authorizes the town council of any town to cause any person, who, having been ordered to depart, shall not depart, and also any person voluntarily returning to such town after such person shall have been ordered to depart therefrom, to be publicly whipped, is hereby repealed. True copy : Witness,

HENRY BOWEN, Sec'ry.

AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.

We frequently advert to this interesting subject, because it has ever been strangely neglected, and is, nevertheless, one that, from its rare materials and remarkable mounds to which no other part of the earth furnishes a parallel, is a theme of fruitful inquiry especially to the learned of Europe. One of the most intelligible articles we have perused on this subject, is from the Natchez Free Trader, describing a recent scientific excursion to the wonderful mound ten miles from that city :—

"The distance of the mound from Natchez is about ten miles, bearing N. E. The road is the one leading to Fayette, through Seisertown. Turning down a lane at right angles to the great road, the plantation of Walter Irving, Esq. of Natchez, was reached—on which, and near the residence of Walter Irvin, jun. the mound is located.

The appearance of the mound, approached from the Fayette road, is that of a long straight battery of earth, with sloping, regular front, and platform at the top, with some moderate elevations or towers upon the terrace, the whole of which is overlooked by an abrupt tower at the western end towards Natchez, rising nearly as high above the terrace or platform as that does above the circumjacent plain. The outline on the southern side, first approached, is of the most imposing and martial character. The traces of design are so apparent, that every observer must involuntarily feel that this is other than a natural erection. So enormous a pile, either thrown up or carved from a primitive hill, in the singular shape in which time still spares it to remain, must have been the creation of heads that planned, and of a countless multitude of hands that labored through long periods of time. The magnitude of the mound is such, that its relative heights do not at first impress the visiter with their full proportions ; but, after a struggle up the deep face of the mound to the broad terrace, which in its turn becomes the base of the great western tower, and of four other smaller mounds or towers,—after a glance at the general outline of the foundation mound which bears the resemblance of a parallelogram, having a regular southern side, and an irregular bastion front on the north,—and after walking over the terrace which includes an area of about five acres, gazing up at the stern western tower, itself a parallelogram, (once perhaps a regular and a perfect one) of about five rods in length by three in breadth,—the mind becomes fully aware of the vastness of the creation, and renders a full measure of homage to the proud unknown nation that left behind them such a mysterious hieroglyphic of power, speaking a language of grandeur, yet without a relict of a single word that the present age may translate into the elements of aboriginal history.

When walking on this vast terrace one can but think of thousands who trod the same earth centuries ago, of the battle songs that might have rolled in thundering volumes into the still air above, of the chaunts over the dead, of the ceremonies of a wild and mysterious worship—and of the dreadful hour, when before the tempest of battle, or the anger of pestilence, national power melted away, and the surge of empire, in its flow to other lands, ebbed from this moral throne, leaving it voiceless and a desert.

The height of the great terrace from its base is forty-five feet by measurement, and of the great tower above the terrace, thirty-eight feet—making eighty-three feet in all, above the plain.

A full description of the cement that encases and preserves the bastions ; of the remains of the supposed subterranean passage or covered way entering the bastion on the northern side, and penetrating nearly to the centre of the terrace ; of the numerous and interesting remains of Indians pottery found on and beneath the surface, of the skeletons of aborigines found near the north eastern smaller tower, on the platform of the mound, and of the general features and probable uses of the mound, will be published in the next number of the Southwestern Journal.

The great length of time the skeletons had been immured, and the consequent rottenness of the bones prevented the gentlemen from obtaining many perfect specimens of craniology. Indeed, the hope of getting out a whole one, seemed almost abandoned, until the diggers came upon the lower limbs of a full sized male about a foot and a half below the present surface, from which considerable earth must have been washed in years past.—These were followed up to the head, which by great care and dexterity was taken unbroken from its grim pillow, by Mr. James Tooley, jr. This acquisition was hailed with acclamation, as its developments proved its aboriginal origin, and afforded some probability of what race the mound builders were. It was a compressed skull, after the Flat Head custom, but with a different fashion of compression. The forehead was truly peculiar and imposing, with a very broad and lofty field of intellectuality—but with a sad falling off behind.—Such a head should always have been turned edgways in a hurricane. This skull after a careful cleansing, will be immersed in a chemical glutinous menstrum, to preserve if possible, and strengthen the parts entire. Drawings of it, we understand, are to be transmitted to the editor of the Crania Americana at Philadelphia."

Rapid Travelling.

We copy the following judicious remarks on the prevalent practice for *Rapid Travelling* in our country, from the *Baltimore American* of the 28th ult. They merit the attention of every one, and more particularly to the travelling public :—

RAPID TRAVELLING.

Whence arises,—we have often said, or thought, rather, to ourselves,—the inordinate passion discernible among our countrymen for extraordinary speed in travelling ? If they walk, it is as if they were carrying home to a customer a newly finished piece of work, and were fearful lest it should arrive too late ; if they ride, it might be supposed that a friend had broken his arm, and they were posting after the doctor ; and if they drive, they might be taken for Jehu's, trying the wind and the legs of their horses. Nor is this all. When they travel, the question is not how *safely, & comfortably* they can go, but how quickly they can pass from place to place, in testing which they do not hesitate to jeopard life and limb in the most surprising manner. A person goes from one place to another, and the first thing he tells you will be, not through what sort of a country he passed, or what villages he saw, and wether crops are luxuriant or not, but how fast he came, and the precise number of hours, minutes and seconds be occupied in his transit.—Now if there be any pleasure in travelling, it certainly does not consist in being whisked along *like mad*, but in the movement being sufficiently rapid to prevent fatigue, while an opportunity is afforded of seeing all that should be seen. However nonsensical the idea may be, of darting through a country, without being able to discriminate between objects in passing the habit would only deserve to be laughed at were it not for the danger it involves. For a while we hear of the "quickest passages or journeys ever made," only—hours between ——— and ———," until all at once comes the explosion of boiler, the going off of a locomotive at a tangent, and killing, maiming and frightening some scores of people, who have been so silly as to applaud a rate of travelling of which human life is, in nine cases out of ten, the forfeit. If the matter were fairly weighed, it would be difficult to determine who are the most to blame on these occasions—the immediate agents of the mischief or the persons who by cherishing this sort of feeling induce them to play the fool.—We are not disposed to defend or apologize for the want of skill in those who attempt what they do not understand in conducting public conveyances, and who are entitled to reprobation for doing so ; but we say that it is no wonder they act improperly when the temper of travellers is such as to hold out inducements for what they do. Were the recommendations to patronage *safety, comfort and attention*, instead of *swiftness*, we should hear less of accidents, the bare mention of which is enough to make the blood run cold, and would read of fewer disasters where by the fondest ties of relationship are torn assunder. After all, what does this speed amount to ? The *saving*, as it is called, of at most an hour or two in the transit,—a consideration certainly not worth a thousandth part of the danger incurred. We shall be told that it is the habit of Americans to move quickly, and that the inclination to do so cannot be checked or prevented. Unfortunately it is characteristic of the nation to "go ahead,' let it cost what it may—and if occasionally they "go off," or "go aloft," they have themselves in great measure to thank for it. For a wholesome example in regard to this matter, let us look to Europe, where the population is infinitely greater, and the calls of business and pleasure certainly not less imperative, than in this country. There we see thousands and thousands travelling daily in all sorts of conveyance by water, by steam and by horse power and yet we scarcely ever hear of an *accident*, for the plain reason that they only seek rapidity of movement so far as it may be consistent with security. In the first place, let Congress pass a law regulating such matters, particularly in the steam department, and then let *comfort* and *safety* be the watch words of travellers, and *accidents* will become as remarkable for rarity as they now are for frequency.

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS,
FIRST REGULAR SESSION.

SENATE, Wednesday, June 27.—A communication was presented from the Secretary of the Navy, in answer to a resolution of the Senate, calling for detailed information relative to the expenses, &c. of the Exploring Expedition; which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. Several memorials and petitions of private interest were disposed of, after which, on motion of Mr. Webster the Senate proceeded to consider the bill introduced by him further providing for the collection and safe keeping of the public revenue. Mr. Webster advocated and explained the bill at some length. Mr. Buchanan moved to amend the bill, by substituting for it the bill introduced by himself on Tuesday;—he advocated the substitute at large, and in opposition to the bill introduced by Mr. Webster.—On motion of Mr. Strange, (who doubted as to the expediency of each and either of the measures) the subject was postponed until the following day. No other business of general interest was acted on when the Senate adjourned.

In the House, on motion of Mr. Howard, a resolution was agreed to, requiring the committee on public buildings to ascertain the expense of the plan now in use for ventilating the British House of Commons, and to report by the commencement of the next session on the practicability of applying it to the Hall of the House of Representatives. The unfinished business being then called up, Mr. Adams who was entitled to the floor, was about to resume his remarks on the Texas question, but at the solicitation of several members he yielded the floor for the purpose of receiving reports from committees. Mr. Lincoln, from the committee on Public Buildings, reported a resolution authorising an alteration in the present arrangement of seats, as to enable members to be heard with greater ease when speaking. After some debate it was agreed to. Mr. Adams from the committee on Manufactures reported a bill for the remission of duties on all iron imported for the construction of iron steamboats, which bill was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole, and made the special order of the day for Saturday. A great number of other reports were made of no public interest, after which the House in committee of the whole resumed the consideration of the Senate bill for increasing the Army. —[The National Intelligencer expresses the opinion that the bill will pass in a modified form so as in effect to add to the numerical force of the army from two or three or perhaps five thousand men.]

SENATE, Thursday, June 28.—On motion of Mr. Nicholas, the bill authorizing vessels bound to ports in Mexico, and excluded by blockade, to enter and secure their vessels and cargo in ports of the United States, was considered, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Wright, the bill supplementary to the act to establish branch mints of the United States, was considered, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The resolution from the other House for the appointment of a joint committee of the two Houses of Congress to take into consideration, and report, at the next session of Congress, on the expediency of so taking the next census of the United States as to enable the commissioners to make the most thorough collection of statistical details in relation to the agriculture, commerce, and manufactures of the country, was taken up, and after a few remarks from Messrs Benton, Hubbard, and Davis, was temporarily laid on the table, with a view to an inquiry whether it ought not to be more specific.

BANKS AND BANK NOTES.

On motion of Mr. Strange, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill introduced by Mr. Webster, making further provision for the collection of the public revenue.

The question being on Mr. Buchanan's substitute for the bill, which substitute requires that at least once in sixty days special deposites of the public money in specie be made in banks selected by the Secretary of the Treasury; that the notes of such banks as, after the first of October next, should issue notes of less denomination than five dollars, or less than ten after October, 1841, shall not be received; and that the first twelve sections of the deposite act of 1836 be no longer in force—

Mr. Calhoun addressed the Senate in opposition both to the bill and the substitute but expresing a preference for the bill, and urging an unyielding and unbending perseverance in the efforts to carry the Sub-Treasury.

Mr. Buchanan replied in favor of his substitute, and also in favor of perseverance in the sub-Treasury; but urging that, in the mean time, minor measures were not to be abandoned or neglected.

Mr. Clay, of Ky., and Mr Calhoun, entered into a debate of considerable length touching at times on various collateral, topics. Mr. Clay advocating the passage of the bill.

Mr. Strange spoke at length in favor of the substitute, and in opposition to the bill.

On motion of Mr. Webster, the bill was laid on the table till to-morrow.

The bill to purchase (for $10,000) the right to use, in the public service, Dr. Boyd Reilly's vapor bath, was considered, and rejected on the question of its engrossment. Yeas 15, nays 20.

The Senate adjourned, after an Executive session.

HOUSE.—Mr. Adams proceeded in support of his amendment to the Texas report, &c. until the expiration of the hour.

Mr. Kilgore moved to suspend the rules to call up his resolution to repeal the small note section of the act of 1836.

The yeas and nays were taken on this resolution, and resulted as follows:—Yeas 101, nays 81—(not two thirds.)

So the rules were not suspended.

Mr. Rencher obtained leave to offer the following:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means inquire into the expediency of authorising a temporary investment of the Smithsonian legacy as soon as it shall be received by the President of the United States.

The resolution was agreeed to

ARMY BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Ingham in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the Senate's bill for increasing the Army.

Mr. Bell, who had the floor, addressed the Committee on the bill; opposing a large increase of the Army, but in favor of increasing it to a small extent.

SENATE, Friday, June 29.—Mr. Wright from the committee on Finance, presented a statement of the annual expenditures of the Government since its organization. Two thousand extra copies were ordered to be printed:

The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Webster's bill "making further provision for the collections of the Revenue;" the question pending being still on the proposed substitute of Mr. Buchanan for the special deposit system. Mr. Webster opposed the substitute, at considerable length; denouncing it as absurd and inconsistent in the extreme. He urged his own measure as a temporary relief, and all that Congress at this session could undertake to do. He said, it would carry out the law which passed a month ago for the repeal of the specie circular, but if his bill did not pass, Congress would rise and leave things exactly as they were in a very unsettled condition in regard to the reception of Bank Notes for revenue. Mr. Buchanan defended his substitute.—Mr. Tallmadge advocated Mr. Webster's bill, and pronounced the substitute of Mr. Buchanan "superlative humbug."

Mr. Strange after a few preliminary remarks offered the following amendments to the substitute of Mr. Buchanan.

1. That the Collectors and Receivers of the public money should be allowed to make special deposites of bank notes in the banks during the sixty days, at the end of which they were to be converted into specie.

This amendment was rejected—Yeas 21, nays 26.

2. That the clause of the substitute allowing the public creditor the choice of specie or bank notes be stricken out.

Rejected—yeas 22, nays 24.

3. That the payments of the public creditors should be made by the officers of the government, and not by the banks.

Rejected—yeas 19, nays 29.

Mr Strange also offered two other amendments which he subsequently withdrew.

The question then recurring on Mr. Buchanan's amendment, Mr. Rives spoke at length in opposition to the substitute.—Mr. Buchanan replied,—and the question being put on the adoption of Mr. Buchanans substitute, it was agreed to as follows.—Yeas 26, Nays 21.

So the substitute became the bill, and was in its turn rejected by the following vote on the question of its engrossment;—Yeas 21, Nays 29

Mr. Wright then gave notice, that he should bring in a bill to modify the last clause of the fifth section of the deposite act of 1836—and the Senate then adj.

In the House, an order was adopted instructing the committee on the Judiciary to consider the expediency of reporting a bill for continuing in force until next session all laws which shall expire at the end of the present session of Congress. After disposing of other unimportant business, the report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs on the subject of Texas was again taken up, and Mr. Adams spoke until the expiration of the morning hour, in support of the motion to recommit with instructions, and closed his remarks with a powerful and eloquent defence of the Rights of Women.

Among the orders of the day a resolution was adopted, calling upon the Executive to furnish at the commencement of the next session detailed information respecting the explosion of boilers in steam vessels, with the names of owners, &c. The army bill was further debated.

SENATE, Saturday, June 30.—Mr. Wright brought forward a bill to suspend until the 1st of October next the provision of the deposite law of 1836, which prohibits the receivers of the public revenue from taking the notes of banks which have issued notes of a less denomination than five dollars.

Mr Webster proposed to amend the bill so as to allow the banks which had issued small notes to become depositories of the public money, which they are now prohibited by law from being. This would destroy the independent treasury scheme now in operation.

Mr. Wright opposed this amendment as going to revive the state bank deposits system.

Mr. Webster contended that the deposite system was still the law of the land, but that without the amendment he proposed its operation would be unequal. Mr. Talmadge concurred in this view of the subject. Mr. Rives supported Mr. Webster's amendment.

Mr. Wright then moved a substitute for Mr. Webster's proposition, by making an amendment to his own bill, repealing the whole deposite law, except such sections as apply to the distribution of the surplus money, and placing the Treasury upon the basis of the law of 1789.

Mr. Clay objected that this amendment absolved the Treasury from all law but the will of the Executive. It was, he said, a "fifth sub-treasury project."

Mr. Tallmadge and Mr. Rives opposed the bill on the grounds taken by Mr. Clay, denouncing it as a proposition of the greatest audacity, and in disregard of public feeling and opinion.

Mr. Wright replied, that to place the Treasury under the law of 1789, so far from absolving it from all law, was only placing it again under regulations which had been the law of the land from the foundation of our government until the second charter of the bank of the United States.

Mr. Wright's substitute, repealing the first 12 sections of the deposite law of 1836, was then adopted by a vote of 21, and the bill thus amended was ordered to be engrossed, and passed to a third reading.

Mr. Adams occupied the morning hours on the subject of Texas.

The House refused to suspend the rules to enable Mr. Kilgore to offer a resolution for the suspension of the small note restriction.

MEXICAN BLOCKADE.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of Louisiana, the House passed through all its stages the bill from the Senate to authorize vessels bound for ports in Mexico, and prevented from completing their voyages in consequence of the existing blockade of those ports, to enter and store their cargoes in ports of the United States.

The Army Bill occupied the remainder of the day—an adjournment took place without concluding the action on the Bill. Several amendments were made.

Adjourned to Monday.

SENATE, Monday, July 2.—Mr. King was chosen President pro tem.

Mr. Webster, on leave, introduced a bill making further provision for the discharge of debenture bonds in certain cases, which was read twice, and after a debate, in which Messrs. Webster, Buchanan and Wright took part, it was laid on the table.

The bill to modify the last clause of the fifth section of the act to regulate the deposites of the public money, was taken up on its third reading.

Mr. Webster then rose and spoke against the bill.

Mr. Preston spoke on the same side.

Mr. Strange replied to the latter, and in favor of the bill, in a short speech.

Mr. Calhoun said if the effect of the bill was to restore the act of 1789, he would support it. But he feared that the passage of this bill would not re-establish the act of '89. There are intermediate acts that would still remain unsuperseded. The resolution of 1816, which authorizes the receipt of bank notes in the public dues, would not be repealed; nor would the usage of the Government employing banks as depositories of the public revenue, be reversed.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, when there appeared, for the bill 27, against it 22.

The amendments of the House to the bill to increase the present military establishments of the United States were taken up; and after some remarks from Messrs. Benton, White and Hubbard, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Norvell, the bill making appropriations for building light houses, light-boats, beacon lights, and buoys, and for making certain surveys, was taken up and considered, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

After some other business was transacted, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to provide for the investment of money received under the will of the late James Smithson, of London.

Mr. C. also reported a bill providing for the payment of the salaries and compensation of the officers of the customs and making additional appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1838.

Mr. Cushman, from the Committee on Commerce reported back the light house bill.

Mr. Russell, from the select committee on the subject of a revision of the naturalization laws, and the introduction of foreign paupers, reported two bills on those subjects.

The first bill was on the introduction of paupers.

Mr. Beatty, for reasons stated by him, asked for time to submit a counter report, in response to the monstrous doctrines which, he said, were contained in the report. They were the doctrines of '98 revived in full force. He stated that the gentleman from New-York had the whole session to prepare his report, and had only presented it now on the eve of the session.

Mr. Cushman moved the previous question; which prevailing, the bill was committed.

The bill to amend the naturalization laws, was then read twice, and committed.

The House resumed the consideration of the Army bill, under the motion to reconsider the vote ordering the bill to a third reading.

A debate ensued which occupied some time, when the previous question was moved and ordered.

The bill then passed—yeas 112, nays 80.

The title of the bill was as follows: "an act to increase the present military establishment of the United States, and for other purposes."

The House took up the "bill to provide for certain harbors, and for the removal of obstructions in and at the mouths of certain rivers, and for other purposes, during the year 1838."

Several amendments were made, and the House adjourned late at night.

SENATE, Tuesday, July 3.—Mr Clay presented a memorial on the subject of an invention to prevent explosions of Steam boilers. He spoke at length on the great importance of legislative action on such a subject.

Mr. Davis remarked that the Committee on Patents had already reported a general bill having this precise object in view; it had passed the Senate, and had been sent to the other House.

The petition was referred to the Committee on Patents

DISCOVERIES IN MAGNETISM.

Mr. Tallmadge, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, made a special report on the memorial of Henry Hall Sherwood, in relation to his discoveries in magnetism, and the application of these discoveries to the determination of latitude and longitude. Mr. T. moved that the report be laid on the table and printed.

Mr. Preston said the discoveries were of so great importance to science and navagation, that he would be very glad of a large number of extra copies. He moved therefore, the printing of 5,000 extra copies. Carried.

EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

The Senate took up the resolution offered some time ago by Mr. Southard, calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information in detail in regard to the vessels, officers, scientific corps, and past expenses of the exploring expedition.

Mr. Southard explained at considerable length the various objects embraced by this resolution.

Mr. Wright replied, and moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Adams resumed the floor, and proceeded in his constitutional argument against the admission of Texas into the Union. He continued to speak until the expiration of the morning hour, without concluding.

DEPOSITE BILL FROM THE SENATE.

The bill from the Senate to repeal the deposite act of 1836 having been read.

Mr Cambreleng delivered a speech in its favor, contending that the law of 1836 was in its operation a nullity, and that the true issue was between this bill and a bank of the United States.

Mr. Menefee, Mr. Legare, and Mr. Wise spoke earnestly against the bill, and in reply to Mr. Cambreleng.

Mr Legare moved that the bill be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and printed for information.

The previous question was moved by Mr. Cushman, but not sustained by the House, the vote being ayes 97, nays 105, so the call was not seconded by the requisite majority; the House thereby refusing to order the bill to its engrossment at this time.

Mr. Duncan then addressed the House till the expiration of the morning sitting, without concluding his remarks.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

NEWPORT,
SATURDAY, July 7, 1838.

National Birth-Day.

The 62d Anniversary of our National Independence, was celebrated in this town on Wednesday last, with the joy which the event it commemorates, should inspire.—In conformity with the arrangements of the Committee, (published in our last.) a procession was formed on the Parade, and proceeded under the escort of the Artillery Company, Col. Swan, to the Spring-street Church.—After an appropriate Prayer by Rev. Mr. Stoddard, the Declaration of Independence was read by H. Y. Cranston, Esq. and an Oration delivered by Mr. S. B. Noble.

Salutes were fired by the Artillery Company, at sunrise, and at noon; and also from the Revenue Cutter Vigilant.—The day was closed with the ringing of bells.

Adjournment of Congress.

Both Houses of Congress, agreeably to a vote, will close their session on Monday next, July 9th.

MR. WRIGHT'S BILL.

This Bill, for repealing the Deposite law of 1836, which passed the Senate on Monday last by a vote of 27 to 22, was lost in the House of Representatives on Tuesday evening, by a vote of 119 to 100.

Mr. Curtis, of New-York, then offered resolutions similar to those proposed by Mr. Webster, in the Senate, the effect of which would be to restore the deposite system. Several amendments were offered by the friends of the Administration, and rejected. No vote had been taken on Mr. Curtis's resolutions, when the mail closed.

TREASURY NOTES.

The Secretary of the Treasury, by an official notice, dated July 2d, states, that the whole amount of Treasury notes authorized by the act of 12th Oct. 1837, $10,000,000, has been issued,—and the amount returned to the Treasury for duties, lands, &c. is about $6,570,000.

There has been issued, up to July 2d under the act of the 21st of May, 1838, $4,804,014 25 cts.

PROMOTIONS.—In the Army and Navy Chronicle for June, we notice the following Promotions:—

Second Lieut. Robert B. Lawton, (of this town) of 2d Reg. Dragoons, to be 1st Lieutenant from the 29th January.

Second Lieut Thomas W. Sherman, (of this town) of the 3d Reg. Artillery, to be First Lieut. from the 14th March.

The New Hampshire Van Buren Convention has nominated the Hon. John Page of Haverhill, as candidate for Governor, at the election in March next, and Charles G. Arherton, Jared W. Williams Ira A. Eastman, Edmund Burke, and Tristam Shaw, for Representatives in Congress.

Steamboat Disasters.—Among the steamboat disasters which have occurred within the last few months, are the Ben Sherrod, 100 lives lost. the Monmouth, 400; the Home, 100; the Ben Franklin, 100; the Oronoke, 130; the Washington, 30; and the Pulaski, 120.

LADIES COMPANION.—We have received the July number of this interesting and popular periodical.—Its literary contents present a great variety of original tales, and this number is also embellished with a neat engraving, designed for this work, entitled *Rustic Civility.*—We again recommend this valuable periodical to the patronage of our friends, for its original literary contents, neat typography, &c. We learn, with pleasure, that the LADIES COMPANION is rapidly extending its circulation.

☞ We have been requested to notice that the Rail Road Line of Steam Boats for New-York, will leave Providence at 6 o'clock, and Newport at 8 o'clock P. M. until further notice.

Affecting Coincidence.—Among the passengers lost on board the Pulaski, was Mr. Samuel Livermore, a young gentleman of great promise, son of Judge Livermore, of Holderness, in this State.—The news reached his afflicted father during the past week: and while the messenger was giving an account of that fatal disaster, another came in and announced that the School house at a little distance, had just been struck by lightning, and out of 40 scholars within, one only was killed, but that *one* was also a young son of Judge L. The scene may be imagined but cannot be described.

Portsmouth Journal.

NEW-YORK, JULY 5.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Oxford, has arrived, by which we are furnished with Liverpool and London dates to the third ult.

They contain no new commercial intelligence of importance.

The accounts from Spain appear favorable to the cause of the Queen. Later advices from Rome state that the differences between Prussia and the Holy See are about to be amicably settled.

A bill has been noticed in the House of Commons to provide for carrying the mails upon railroads.

The weather in England had been unseasonably cold, and although the early bloom of the fruit trees was abundant, it was feared that the crop would be cut off.

Solitary confinement, as punishment, has been introduced into the Army with much success.

Preparation for the coronation are making in a style of unexampled splendor. The Court of Claims is in session to decide upon applications to preform hereditary services, some of which are curious enough.

Great difficulty attends the proper accommodation of Foreign Ambassadors, large houses being difficult to be procured even at enormous rents. In one instance 2,500, have been given. The Russian Embassy offered 3,000*l* for Burlington House.

Late from the West Indies.—By accounts from Jamaica three days later than before received, we learn that it had been decided by the House of Assembly, that the remaining two years of the apprenticeship of the praedial laborers should be abandoned, and that entire and unrestrained freedom should take place on the 1st of August next, on the island.

Another Indian Fight.—By the steamer Santee, which arrived at Jacksonville on the 21st ult., intelligence was received of a battle with the Indians on the 19th, within a few miles of Newnansville. Captain BEAL, of the Dragoons, with 30 or 40 men, LIEUT. HOWE, of the same corps, with 12 men, and Capt. WALKER, a volunteer, fell in with a body of about 60 Indians, who gave them a warm salute. WALKER was killed and five of BELL'S command were wounded. Five horses were killed;—among them Beal's and Howe's. Several Indians said to be killed.

Gen. Taylor with six companies of men arrived on the 20th at Black Creek. It was hoped he would soon be able to overtake and conquer the foe.

Mr. ADAMS.—A Washington writer in the Boston Atlas, has given a sketch of some portion of Mr. Adams' remarks upon the Texas question and right of petition, from which we extract the following observations on Petitions:—

"Mr. Adams alluded to the speech of Mr. Howard, on a former day, in which he denied the right of females to petition or interfere in any way with politics. He defended that right in a most animated and eloquent style. Turning to Howard, he exclaimed, "Are you a father? Are you a husband!—that you should make such a declaration, so derogatory to the enlightened females of this land." He then referred to the first petition that had presented on the subject of Texas, which was from several hundred women of the county of Plymouth, Mass. couched in the most respectful language. Yet, said he, the conduct of the committee on this subject has denied the right of petition to these, and the many thousand other females who have signed petitions for the same object. And the chairman has directly denied their right on the floor of the House.

Mr. A. denounced such conduct as a variance with the usages of even savage nations, and unprecedented in the history of the world. He alluded to the Jewish history, and the many instances where the bright eyed daughters of Jerusalem not only had the right of petition, but conspicuous places of honor and of power in the politics of their country. He referred to Miriam the prophetess, sister of Moses, when Pharaoh and his host sank in the waters, took her timbrel amidst the congregation of Israel, and all the women went out after her with timbrels in their hands; and Miriam answered them "Sing ye to the Lord, for he hath triumphed gloriously; the horse and his rider hath he thrown into the sea."

He maintained that contempt of the petition of females was contrary to the genius of Christianity, and asked his opponents to examine their bibles, where they would find that one of the mightiest miracles of our Saviour, the raising of Lazarus from the dead was performed on the *petition* of a woman.

He also referred to profane history and adduced many cases where the warrior had been nerved to patriotism and the yoke of tyrants severed, through the agency of high minded and virtuous females.

Without concluding, Mr. Adams gave way for the orders of the day.

The project of introducing into Florida the culture of tropical plants recommended by Dr. PERRINE, late American Consul residing at Campeachy, appears to receive unqualified approbation. Not only has the Committee of Congress on Agriculture reported favorably on the subject, but the American Institute of the city of New York has adopted a resolution expressive of the opinion of its members in its favor, and urging upon Congress in the strongest terms the propriety of carrying his views into effect. Gen'l. DEARBORN, of Massachusetts has addressed a letter to Governor LINCOLN, in which he alludes in strong and appropriate terms to the benefits that have at various times accrued to the world from the transfer and naturalization of plants, as illustrated by the "cereal grains, the olive, white mulberry for the silk worm, the sugar cane, coffee plant, cotton, rice, and tobacco." In the opinion of Gen'l. D. Florida being the only portion of the territory of the Union suited to the production of the most precious tropical plants, is destined to become an immensely valuable depository of them. There is no doubt of the vast advantages to be derived from the measure.

Baltimore American.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have lately received several communications complaining of the riotous conduct of boys and others, in the streets, and obstructing the side-walks at the corner of the Parade particularly on Evenings, and Sundays. We decline publishing them, as we are convinced that a remedy for these evils is not attainable through the columns of a newspaper.

We have laws, and Constables regularly appointed, to preserve order, and keep the public peace, particularly on Sundays, and complaints should be made to them or to civil authorities, to suppress such disgraceful conduct.

In conclusion, we would remark, with the Com. Advertiser, that "we protest against the too general practice of looking upon the newspapers for the correction of evils, for which a remedy is elsewhere provided, and in the remedy of which every citizen is as much interested as ourselves.

AUSTRIA.—The Washington Globe publishes an official letter addressed by Prince Metternich to Mr. N. Biddle, Diplomatic Agent of the United States, in which he states, that the measures in regard to health in the several Austrian ports, have been so far modified that vessels coming from the U. States with clean bills of health, shall be immediately admitted to free entry, and those which do not bring clean bills, shall be subject to a quarantine of from 5 to 10 days according as the cargo consists of goods susceptible of being tainted by contagion or miasmi or not. This shows a great progress of common sense in the matter of the restraints of quarantine in the ports of the Adriatic.

E OF THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE ON BOARD THE HERCULES.

l. Stone, of the N. Y. Commercial rtiser, gives a full account of the e de Joinville's fête, on board the ch ship Hercules in this harbor on lst ult. and of his passage from York with the invited guests, in teamer Cleopatra. After describhe passage from New-York to this , which, with more than seven red ladies and gentlemen, he says the most uncomfortable ever end by human beings, though every possible was done, from the ce to the captain and the lowest of leck hands—nay by the passengers lselves—to render it otherwise"—Colonel goes on as follows—

half past six A. M. we were at the f in Newport—and such a scrambling lore was never seen in that place since anding of the army of Count Rochamin the days of the revolution. Every and boarding house was occupied as as speed would allow—all eager for kfast, and rooms to make their toilettes he day. The Rhode Island papers havbeen recently loud in their praises of the g—a marine animal said to abound in rport, known in New York as the *black* —the call was universal for a tautog kfast. Very few, however, were forthing—the fishes of those waters having ably read the newspapers, and heard of expected invasion from New York, and efore wisely kept themselves out of the Suffice it to say, that the historian was bled only to obtain for his breakfast the of a stray tautog, and the tail of a porgy, tened by a cup of coffee too weak to run n hill. [This is libellous.]

ut enough of the *miseries* of the morning, now for the *pleasures* of the day, which e sufficiently manifold to compensate for

Eleven o'clock was the hour appointed re-embarkation on board the Cleopatra, to rd the Hercules. The sun was careering idly through a cloudless sky; a cool eze swept over the waters; and never the charming bay of Narragansett, with rocky shores and verdant islands, repose greater beauty—bearing upon its bosom, itately majesty, L'Hercule, with her thoud crew and her hundred guns—the corie Favorite and the Alexandre East Inman, all decorated with flags and banners, streamers of every hue and device comhended in the wide range of nautical taste the exemplifications of national blazonry glory. At the topmast of the Hercules ted the stars and stripes of our own counwhile among the other floating escutchs, was the broad and ancient banner of city of New Amsterdam—representing lack beaver and a dragon—or something rse—upon a plain white ground. It was orgeous spectacle, as all who beheld will nity.

From the steamer the guests of the Prince, luding numerous additions from Newport, a few from parts more distant, were nsferred on board the Hercules in the ges of the ship and corvette, without acent, and with such celerity that all were board before one o'clock. The most ple and tasteful preparations had been de for the reception of the company—the ernal decorations vying with the beauty magnificence of the external. A finer w, officers and men, we never beheld, and nobler ship of a hundred guns, floats not in service. Having been presented to the mmander, the first hour was occupied in rveying the ship above, between and be decks. Everything exhibited the utmost tness and order, and the greatest exacts of discipline, while the crew, comprisnine hundred active, middle aged men, of a size, appeared to be the happiest set fellows that ever trod the deck of a manwar.

The Prince was all attention to his guests, d all others of his comrades and suite, suriors and inferiors in the commission, were ulous of his example to please. The ual rank of the Prince is that of a lieutenn, the duties of which station he performs, course, in the same spirit of subordination though not of royal blood. Among the riosities on board of the ship, to say nothg of the parrots, the monkeys, and the ary, were a lion of three years old, and a ung grisly bear—dwelling together in close xmity, while both were hail fellows with e sailors. We saw one of them carrying e lion about the main deck in his arms, as shepherdess would carry a pet lamb.

After the examination began the dance ich was led off by the Prince, but which, so large a company, was of course particited in by but comparatively few. The acious deck afforded ample room for seral sets of cotillions, and, though keeping a respectful distance, we could not avoid serving the fact that there was more graceul and beautiful waltzing than ought ever to indulged in any country, or on any occaon. But it must be borne in mind that the geant was *French*. Nevertheless, we must er, and on all occasions, bear our testimony gainst the lascivious waltz, however beautiful and fascinating in the eyes of the fashnable world.

At three o'clock, *a dejeuner a la fourchette*, beautiful and rare in its excellence as incely munificence could provide, and as rious in its dishes and tasteful in its arngements as Delmonico could devise, was rtaken. Tables for the ladies were spread the spacious cabin of the ship's commandg, and in the yet more spacious state, ward drawing room, or whatever it is called, las! that we have no sailor near us to lend helping hand in the present emergency!) etween decks. From the number, variety nd excellence of flavor of the dishes, it emed as though the art of French cookery uld no father go, while the choicest wines France and the Rhine—the sparkling ampagne—the blood-red jucie of Burgun, and the sweet Rhenish—flowed as from haustless fountains.

It was now five o'clock, and the fete was nded. On all hands the utmost gratification as expressed by the company, and preparaons were made for leaving the ship. Previous to doing so, however, Alderman Benson, resident of the Board of Aldermen of New ork, in the absence of the Mayor, who, to e regret of all, had been prevented from ining the party, was requested to return the nited thanks of the company for the splendid geant with which he had honored them.—he duty thus spontaneously assigned to him as performed in a brief and appropriate adress, to which the Prince made a neat and mpretending reply.

The company were then carried back to the Cleopatra in the barges as before—the arrangement being that after the Rhode Islanders had been landed at the wharf, the steamer was to tow the ship to sea, and thence take her own departure to New York. Suddenly, however, a thick mist came over the waters at the entrance of the harbor, which rendered it unsafe for either ship or steamer to venture out. The former thereupon continued at anchorage, while the latter came to at the wharf, and dismissed such of her New York passengers as chose to go ashore for the night, until five o'clock on Friday morning.

It was a happy day for the guests of the Prince, and he appeared happy at the evident enjoyment of his guests. We are not able to enumerate the more distinguished guests of the party. Among them were M. Pontois, the French minister, and M. Pageot, the Secretary of Legation and late Charge.—There were also several officers of the United States navy, senators of this state, &c. &c. To M. de la Forest, the lively, accomplished master of ceremonies, the thanks of the whole party are due for his assiduous attentions on the occasion.

Captain Hubbard, who was on board the Pulaski, relates that one of the passengers who had fallen overboard, was anxiously called for by his wife, 'my husband, my husband, where are you?' He replied from the water, 'Here I am, my dear,' when his wife exclaiming, I am coming,' leaped from the railing of the deck, and plunged into the bosom of the deep.

Major Twiggs, of the United States Army, had saved his child, a boy about twelve years of age. He kept him in his arms nearly all the time—and when he would call on his mother, who was safe at home and beg for water, his father would seek in vain to comfort him by words of kindness' and clasping him closer to his heart.

Boston Transcript.

Daring Attempt at Robery.—The banking house of the Bank of the State of Georgia, says the Savannah Georgian of the 26th ult, was entered between the closing of business on Saturday night and Monday morning, supposed to be during Saturday. The outer door of the vault was forced open—nearly all the drawers of the officers' desks opened and searched. The inner iron door presented the obstacle to the villains entering the vault, and the bank has sustained no loss, not a dollar having been stolen, as they were unable to obtain access to the money. The following paper was left on the table of the President directly in front of his chair, written in a plain bold hand: "That iron door made a complete April Fool of us." And on the reverse of the sheet following, "It is hard to kick against the bucks—Bad Luck."

Swanzy Factory Burnt.—On Saturday evening 23d ult the Swanzy cotton Manufactory, situated in Swanzy, was wholly destroyed by fire. The fire is supposed to have originated from a defect in the chimney, and was not discovered until nearly the whole roof was on fire, when every effort to extinguish it proved ineffectual. The establishment was owned by Messrs. Waning of Swanzey and Maxwell and Driscol of Warren. The loss estimated at $10,000. Insurance $6000. This factory was built in 1809.

A civil action was tried at Springfield, Mass. last week, which occupied the time of the Court from Monday to Thursday afternoon. The subject of litigation was a cow, worth perhaps $20. It has been tried several times, and the costs of carrying it on amount to nearly $1,000.—The verdict of the jury was for the defendant.

Earthquake.—The late earthquake in the West was in all the towns in the southern part of Indiana. At Washington, Daviess county, the shock was "tremendous," accompanied by a noise similar to that of thunder. At Evansville, the most substantial brick buildings were rocked so as to rattle the windows. At Mount Vernon, below Evansville, the shock was so violent as throw the bricks from the tops of the chimneys, and one or two large new buildings were cracked from top to bottom.

Gov. Marcy, of New York, has by proclamation, summoned the Senate of that State to meet in a special session at the City Hall in New-York, on the 16th of July, for the purpose of receiving and considering nominations to offices now vacant.

The loss by the fire in New-Orleans on the 17th ult. is estimated at $350,000, of which $230,000 were insured. The loss of Mr. Paulding, owner of the buildings, was $40,000.

Crim. Con.—At the Circuit Court held at Monticello, Sullivan co. N. Y. on the 5th ult. William Ratcliff, an Englishman by birth, recovered $400 from Blake Wales, a practising physician in Liberty, in said county, in an action for crim. con. with the plaintiff's wife. What rendered the case peculiar, was the fact, that after the birth of a child, *the plaintiff got a divorce from his wife, and so was enabled to use her as a witness.* Upon her testimony, chiefly, the verdict was rendered.

HORRID MURDER.—Col. James M. Hulet was mordered at Gallatin, Mi. the 5th ult. The deceased had gone into a store where a fellow named Richard M. Jones, intoxicated, was flourishing a loaded rifle, saying he would shoot somebody. Col. Hulet made some reply, and Jones immediately shot him through the heart with three balls, causing death immediately. Jones was arrested, and the corone's inquest gave a verdict of wilful murder.

☞ POSTSCRIPT.

CONGRESS.—In the House, on Wednesday, Mr. Curtis's amendment was rejected, and Mr. Wright's Bill for Repealing the Deposit Law of 1836, was passed, with the 2d section stricken out. It was concurred by the Senate, 29 to 17, and now only waits the signature of the President to become a law.

FROM TEXAS.—General Houston is a candidate for re-election to the Presidency. It is said of him that he went to the Theatre one evening dressed like an Indian. Besides him, the candidates are M. B. Lamar and P. W. Grayson.—The invasion of Mexico is still meditated by the Texans, who are making some demonstrations toward that object. The Columbia steamer at New Orleans from Velasco brings $22,000 in specie for sundry merchants.

BANK ROBBERY.—The Bank of Westbrook, near Portland, was broken open on Saturday or Sunday night last, by means of false keys, and robbed of $8000. A reward of $1000 is offered for the detection of the thief and recovery of the money, and $500 for the thief or money. The money stolen consisted of $5,478 in bills of the Westbrook Bank, 1800 in bills of other banks, and $00 in specie.

YELLOW FEVER.—The New Orleans Courier of the 23d ult. states on the authority of a physician, that he had attended three cases of yellow fever, and that one had died at the North American Hotel of the black vomit.

Bloody Affray at Ottawa, Ill.—A gentlman from Ottawa, infomed the editor of the St. Louis Republican, that an engagement took place, on the line of the canal, a day or two previous, between two parties of the workmen, which resulted in the death of *twelve or fifteen* of them. Those engaged in the affray were Irishmen, and it arose on account of the national division among them. The militia were called out and the disturbances quelled.

DISTRESSING.—Two brothers, sons of Mr. Ira Wolcott of Hamden, went to bathe near Neck Bridge, New-Haven, and one of them while wading to try the water, was suddenly precipitated into the stream; another brother went to his assistance, but being encumbered with their clothes, they both sunk and were drowned before relief could be obtained. One was 22 and the other 29 years old. Their bodies were recovered next morning.

The slave belonging to Mr. James Purdon, and convicted of an attempt on the life of that gentleman, under most aggrated circumstances, was hanged at New-Orleans on the 22d ult in pursuance of his sentance.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, *JUNE*, 1838

JUNE.	Thermo. 9 A. M.	Thermo. 2 P. M.	Thermo. 9 P. M.	WINDS.	GENERAL ASPECT OF THE WEATHER.
1	61	69	60	sw se	Cloudy clear at ev'ng
2	60	75	63	sw	Cloudy then clear
3	58	70	61	sw	Clear and very pleasant
4	58	70	57	sw	Clear and pleasant
5	58	60	62	se sw	Rainy day cloudy even'g
6	58	70	59	nw ne	Clear then cloudy
7	58	62	61	sw	Cloudy all day
8	57	78	62	sw	Cloudy then clear
9	61	76	64	sw	Clear all day
10	64	78	65	sw	Clear and very pleasant
11	68	76	65	sw	Clear all day
12	62	78	68	nw sw	Clear all day
13	65	80	70	ne	Clear then cloudy
14	66	78	65	nw sw	Clear all day
15	67	76	65	sw nw	Clear all day
16	65	75	65	w sw	Clear and pleasant
17	63	72	65	sw	Foggy all day
18	64	62	56	ne	Cloudy then clear
19	54	70	58	ne se	Clear day
20	48	69	59	se	Clear day
21	60	70	55	sw	Fog then clear
22	60	78	67	sw nw	Fog, thunder & rain
23	66	78	66	se	Clear then cloudy
24	55	75	67	sw	Cloudy all day
25	66	74	68	sw	Cloudy day Rain at ev'g
26	61	80	87	nw	Clear and pleasant
27	66	74	66	nw sw	Clear then cloudy
28	65	86	66	se nw	Cloudy with rain
29	66	85	74	nw	Clear and warm day
30	64	74	65	se	Clear all day

Quantity of Rain in the Month 4 Inches.

Mean average of this Month,	66. 35
Mean do. of June, last Year,	62. 25
Mean do. of June, 1832, the coolest June in last 20 years,	59. 97
Mean do. of June, 1819, the warmest June in last 20 years,	68. 07

REMARKS.—This Month, it appears, is more than 4 degrees warmer than June of last year; nearly 7 deg. warmer than June 1832, the coolest June in last 20 years, and only 1½ deg. cooler than June 1819, the warmest in same period.

The prospect of an abundant harvest, has not probably been so flattering to our farmers for many years, as it is at the present time.—The crop of Hay appears abundant, and Corn is now more forward, than it has been at this time, for several years past;—Fruit appears to be well set, and the prospect of a good supply is very encouraging.

The weather at the close of the Month, was excessive warm, the therm. on the 29th, at noon, being at 86 in the shade, which is warmer than any day in the last five years. The first week of the present month (July) is unusually warm, the thermometer ranging from 80 to 85 degrees.

Weekly Almanac.

1838. JULY	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	High water
7 Saturday,	4 31	7 29	7 55	7 56
8 Sunday,	4 32	7 28	8 58	8 57
9 Monday,	4 33	7 27	9 30	9 53
10 Tuesday	4 34	7 26	10 4	10 46
11 Wednesday	4 35	7 25	10 28	11 36
12 Thursday,	4 36	7 24	10 50	0 25
13 Friday.	4 37	7 23	11 12	1 12

Full Moon, 7th day, 9h. 30m. Morning.

☞ *NOTICE.*—The Rev. Mr. HOWARD, of Meriden, Conn. having accepted the call of the 2d Baptist Church, will commence his Pastoral duties To morrow, Sunday, July 8th, in said Church.—Services to commence at the usual hours. July 7.

☞ P. S. CLEAVELAND respectfully invites the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newport, to attend his 2d Grammatical Lecture, THIS EVENING, July 7th, at *Armory Hall.* July 7.

☞ From an examination of Dr. CLEAVELAND'S System of imparting instruction in English Grammar, we are satisfied it is well worthy, and cheerfully recommend it to the attention of the public.

A. HENRY DUMONT, J. BRIGGS
WM. GUILD, S. B. NOBLE
Newport, July 6,

From the Boston Courier, Monday, July 2.

WOOL.—We have no change to notice in this article. Fleeces of the new clip, come into market slowly. We learn that the growers are making but limited sales of their Wools the manufacturers are unwilling to purchase, at last year's prices, excepting in small quantities to meet their immediate necessities.

Prices of WOOL.—Prime or Saxony fleeces 48 a 50 cents per lb.; American full blood washed, 38 a 40; do. 3-4 do. 31 a 36; do. do 30 a 34; 1-4 and common, 00 a 00; superfine Northern, pulled lambs' 38 a 40; No. 1 do. do. 35 a 36; No. 2, do. do. 25 a 28; No. 3 o. do. 00 a 00.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, July 2. [Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser.]

At Market, 230 Beef Cattle, 20 Cows and Calves, 650 Sheep and 525 Swine, (70 unsold last week.) About 30 Beef Cattle, and 400 Sheep remain unsold.

PRICES.—*Beef Cattle.*—Last week's prices were hardly supported, and we reduce our quotations on some qualities; first quality $7 75 a $8 25; 2d quality, $7 a $7 50; 3d quality $6 25 a $6 75.

Cows and Calves—Sales were made at $27, 30, 35, 40, 42, and $45.

Sheep.—Lots were sold at $2 25, 2 37, 2 75, and $3 25.

Swine.—Full; prices are evidently tending downward, purchasers refusing to pay the asked. A small lot, mostly pigs, sold at 7½c; a small lot selected, old at 8; and a lot of pigs, averaging about 25 lbs. sabh. 9c.—At retail, very few sold, old at 7½ a 9, pigs 10 a 11.

Married,

In this town on the 23d ult. by the Rev. Mr. Ross, Capt. Wm. G. Chase, of Nantucket, to Miss Elizabeth S. Congdon, daughter of the late Mr. Carey Congdon, of this town.

On Tuesday, the 26th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Dumont, Mr. William F. Barker to Miss Elizabeth C. Morgan, daughter of the late Capt. Joseph C. Morgan, all of this town.

Last evening, by the Rev. Mr. Brooks, Capt. Samuel C. Bailey to Miss Susan Townsend, daughter of the late Mr. Job E. Townsend, all of this town.

At Charleston on the 27th ult. Capt. Alexander G. Swasey, of this town, to Miss Anne J. Zilletra.

Died,

In this town on the 28th ult. Mrs. Jane Brown, widow of Capt. Caleb Brown, and daughter of the late Mr. Samuel E. Carr, of this town, aged 23 years.

On Monday last, after a long illness, Mr. Benjamin Hall, in the 70th year of his age.

MERCURY MARINE LIST.

Port of Newport.

ARRIVED,

Mouday, July 2.—Sch'r Mary Jane, Pope, from New-Orleans for Providence.

Tuesday, July 3.—Barque Richmond, Andros, from Gottenburg, with iron, bound to Fall-River.

Brig Confidence, Bailey, from New Haven.
Sch'r Atalanta, Newell, from N. Carolina.
Sloops Camilla, Vars; Charles, Ash, and Three Brothers Stewart,—all from N. York.

Thursday, July 5—Sloop Willard, Willard, from Providence for New-York.

ENTERED,

Sloop New-York, Easton, New-York

CLEARED,

Brig Boy, Hathaway, Picton
Sch'r Gleaner, Wixsen, Somerset
Sloop Caroline, Barker, Philadelphia

MEMORANDA.

Ship Kutusoff, Taylor, from Havre, arrived at New-Orleans 22d ult.

Barque Frederick Rand, arr. at Matanzas 20th ult. in 14 days from Havana, having been blown off the coast.

Sch'r Caspian, Swasey, for this port, sailed from Charleston 26th ult.

WHALE SHIPS.

At Bay of Islands, March 4th, Ship John Coggeshall, Macey, of this port, 1500 bbls. sp. Oil.

Arr. at Boston on Thursday, brig Tariff, from Matanzas.—Spoke June 25th, lat. 33, long. 76 40, sheir Pocahontas of this port, whaling, with 110 bbls. oil.

For New-York—*Rail Road Line.*



THE Steam Boat **Providence,** Capt. WOOLSEY, will leave *NEWPORT* This Evening, SATURDAY, July 7th, at 8 o'clock, for New-York.

☞ The MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. J. J. COMSTOCK, will leave Newport on MONDAY Evening, July 9th, at 8 o'clock.

Newport, July 7.

NEW LINE.—For New-York. Fare Reduced,—$3



THE New steamer *JOHN W. RICHMOND*, Capt. WM. H. TOWNSEND, has commenced her regular trips on the New-York, Newport and Providence routes, and will leave Providence at 6 P. M. and Newport at 8 P. M. for New-York, on MONDAY Next, July 9th.

July 7.

R. Island Bridge Company.

THE Stockholders of the *Rhode-Island Bridge Company* are hereby notified, that the Annual Meeting for the choice of Officers, will be held at the Bank of Rhode-Island on MONDAY, the 30th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M.

W. A. CLARKE, *Clerk.*
Newport, July 7, 1838.

Bank of Rhode-Island.

A Semi-Annual Dividend will be paid on and after Monday, the 2d day of July next.

S. F. GARDNER, *Cashier.*
Newport, June 30.

NEWPORT BANK.

THE Semi-annual Dividend is declared, and payable at this Bank on and after the 2d of July. By order,

Jane 30. S. CAHOONE, *Cashier.*

N. E. Commercial Bank.

THE Semi-annual Dividend will be paid on and after the 2d of July next, to such as hold Stock this day.

G. T. WEAVER, *Cashier.*
Newport, June 23.

LOST, or Mislaid.

A NOTE of *Duffield, Swift & Raymond*, of New-York, for $4,296 36 cts. at six months from the 9th of June.—Any one who has found the same will be rewarded, on leaving it at this Office. July 7.

FRESH FRUIT.

MALAGA Raisins, in whole and fancy boxes;—Figs, Prunes, Citron Currants, &c. for sale by

June 30. WM. B. RIDER.

TILLEY'S COTTAGE,



PLEASANTLY situated in the rear of Thames-street, is *TO LET.*—For terms, &c. apply to

June 30. WM J. TILLEY.

---

200 Kegs Cut Nails, assorted, for sale by B. WOOD & Co.

June 30. *Chace's Wharf.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have recently made additions to their Stock of HOUSE BUILDERS MATERIALS, and now offer to the public as good an Assortment of every article in the line of their business as can be found elsewhere in this community.

Our LUMBER YARD is at present stocked with a complete variety of every kind of Lumber which this market requires; Plank and Boards of every description:—among which is the first quality thoroughly seasoned, and in store—Clapboards, No. 1, 2 & 3: North-Carolina Shingles; pine and Eastern Cedar do. shaved and sawed:—Laths 1 1-4 and 1 1-2 inch: Blind slats: Fence pickets, &c. &c.—A full assortment of ton and ranging Timber, and Joist of every description, at our Timber Yard, adjoining J. Oman's wood wharf, in the rear of Wm. Lovie's Store,—As Agents for the Kingston Steam Mills, we shall always have on hand a good supply of all kinds of Cedar Boards, which will be sold at the lowest prices and for Cash only

In the article of HARDWARE, we intend keeping for sale such goods only as are suited to the wants of the HOUSE CARPENTER; together with an assortment of House Joiners tools, in the selection of which, great attention will be paid to the choice of the most approved make and stamp: and such as we can confidently recommend to be good.

WEEDEN & BULL.
Newport, July 7, 1838,

ASSESSORS' NOTICE.

THE Subscribers give notice, that they were chosen Assessors of Taxes at the Annual Town-meeting in June last, and were then appointed to assess a Tax of Eight Thousand Dollars on the rateable property in the town of Newport, to be collected and paid into the Town Treasury on or before the 1st day of Oct. next:—We therefore call upon all persons interested, to give in to either of us, a list of their rateable estates under oath, on or before the 1st day of August next.

THOMAS BUSH,
THEOPHILUS TOPHAM, } Assessors.
DANIEL C. DENHAM.
Newport, July 6, 1838.

WANTED.

A STEADY, capable WOMAN, to do cookery and house work in a small family.—Apply at this Office. July 7.

SPLENDID LOTTERY.

To be drawn *THIS DAY*, Saturday July 7th, in Providence.

In School Fund Lottery, Class 84, 90 numbers, 4 ballots.

Highest Prize, $35,000;—1 of $5,000; 1 of 2000; 1 of 1855; 10 of $1,000; 10 of $500, &c.

Tickets $15.—Parts in proportion.

For sale at the Old Office, where the prizes are sold, prizes paid, good luck triumphant, and confidence enjoined and observed.

J. C. SHAW.
Newport, July 7.

Private Boarding-House.

MRS. GOFF would respectfully inform her Friends, and Visitors to the Island generally, that her House is now open for the reception of a limited number of Boarders. The House is situated in Washington-street, and is well known as the late residence of Hon. WM. HUNTER. For largeness, and comfort of its rooms, and beauty of its situation, being on the shores of the Bay, it is not exceeded by any for a Summer residence.

Newport, June 30.

☞ No. 112,

MORE SWEET Bargains,

Just from New-York.

HE has the Real **Cheap Goods,** and will endeavor to please the Ladies, his Old Customers and all others—and they are invited to call at *SWEET'S*, and he will give a great deal of Goods for a little Money.

He sells good Green Veils for only 50 cents; Lawn dresses for $2 50; Scarfs from 75 cents to $1 25; good Ladies Hose from 25 to 50 cents, and some as low as 10 cents per pair; raw silk Shawls from 50 cents to $2 each; Highlanders do. from $3 50 to $4 50 each; good undress'd Calicoes from 12½ to 33 cents; linen hdkfs. for only 1s.; blue nankin 20 cents; Vest patterns, Marseilles, only 2 cents; handsome Manderin for 3s; cotton pic nic gloves; silk do.; Ladies and children's very handsome Leghorn Hats; Bonnets made in France, for only 50 cents; fashionable ribbons; calicoe mourning dresses for only $2 50; belting; handsome Parasols and Umbrellas, &c. ALSO

Handsome Floor Carpets & Rugs

With many other Cheap Goods, not mentioned

Newport, July 7, 1838.

CHOICE WINES.

OLD Madeira, Teneriffe
Sicily Madeira, Lisbon
Brown Sherry, Malmsey
Pale Sherry, Sweet Malaga
Canary, Dry Malaga
Port, Claret in bottles,
Champagne.

The above are selected WINES, of choice brands, for sale by

July 7. E. F. & W. NEWTON.

DENTISTRY.

DR. GALLUP has returned, and respectfully offers his professional services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newport.—Office in Spring-street, near Trinity Church.

Newport, July 7.

IMPROVED

Labor saving SOAP.

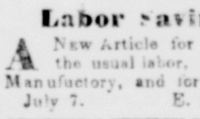
A New Article for Washing, saving half the usual labor, just received from the Manufactory, and for sale by

July 7. E. F. & W. NEWTON.

PALE ALE, superior quality, in quart and pint bottles, for sale, by

July 7 E. F. & W. NEWTON 150, Thames-st.

For Newport and Providence.



THE Steam Boat *KINGSTON*, will leave Providence this day July 7th, at 8 a. m. and will leave Providence daily, [Sundays excepted] at 8 a. m. and Newport at 4 p. m. On Sundays, the Boat will leave Providence at a m. and Newport at 5 p. m. July 7.

THIS DAY, July 7th

GRAND CONSOL. LOTTERY,

Class 4.

Highest Prize, $30,000—Tickets $20

All orders enclosing Cash or Prize Tickets, will meet with prompt and confidential attention, if addressed to

B. B. NOYES.
July 7. 137 1-2 Thames st.

SALT.—30 Sacks Salt, just landed and for sale by

July 7. E. F. & W. NEWTON.

SPERM OIL—70 Bbls. pure Sperm OIL for Sale by

E. F. & W. NEWTON,
July 7. 150, Thames-st.

New-Orleans Molasses. A few Barrels superior quality, just received, and for Sale by

B. WOOD & Co.
July 7. *Chace's Wharf.*

---

100 BAGS of fine Sack SALT just received and for sale by

B. WOOD & Co.
July 6 Chace's Wharf.

COFFEE—80 Bags African Coffee, and 20 do. St. Domingo Do.—Just received and for sale by E. F. & W. NEWTON.

TO LET.

And immediate possess on given.

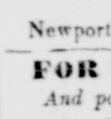


THAT pleasantly situated HOUSE, in Franklin-street, west of Dr. F. C. Dunn's, and lately occupied by Capt D. Turner.—The House has a yard in front, with a large Garden, a good well of water, &c. and the House is in excellent order. A small family would be prefered.—For terms, apply to

ROBINSON POTTER.
Newport, July 7.

FOR SALE, or TO LET,

And possession given immediately,



THE Mansion-House, at the corner of Thames-street & Washington-square, with the stable and chaise-house, formerly occupied by Dr. B. W. Case, dec.—*ALSO*, The House on the Long-wharf corner of Washington-street, known as the Washington House.—For further particulars, enquire of WILLETT CARPENTER, North-Kingstown, or to JOSEPH CASE, North shop on the premises

Newport, June 28.

PROBATE NOTICES.

Court of Probate, Newport, July 2, 1838.

WHEREAS the Administration Account on the Estate of ABIGAIL WARREN, was presented for examination and allowance.

It is ordered, That the consideration thereof be referred to a Court of Probate, to be held at the State House in Newport on the first Monday in Aug't next, at 9 o'clock A. M. & that previous notice be given by publishing a copy of this Order three weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, for all persons interested, to appear at said time and place, and be heard. *Witness,*

D. B. HOWLAND, *Probate Clerk.*

POETRY.

FROM THE KNICKERBOCKER, FOR JUNE.

MINE OWN.

Thou art mine own, my best beloved,
Thou art indeed mine own;
What though for ever from my heart
Its early joys have flown?
A bird is singing sweeter far
Than those which made their nest,
Before Life's morning ray was pale,
In my unruffled breast!

Once all was bright and all was fair;
Each merry fount of June
Played like a seraph's lute, for me
A soft, celestial tune.
The blossoms and the dewy leaves,
That stooped to kiss the flowers,
Shed perfume round the dancing feet
Of Boyhood's frolic hours.

Now, in the streams and in the buds
No tones nor odors dwell,
For Fancy, like a changeful nymph,
Has sighed a sad farewell.
But thou to me art music, love,
And the enamored air
Is rife with sweetness, when I feel
That thou art present there.

Mine own! Within those charmed words
What fond endearments lies!
Lured by the spell, what lovely scenes
Along the future rise!
For age will wear more brilliant plumes
Than youth's gay season flown,
Since thou art now, in very truth,
My beautiful, mine own!

OH! STEAL NOT THOU MY FAITH AWAY.

Oh! steal not thou my faith away,
Nor tempt to doubt the trusting mind;
Let all that earth can yield decay,
But leave this heavenly gift behind.
Our life is but a meteor gleam,
Lit up amid surrounding gloom—
A dying lamp—a fitful beam,
Quenched in the cold and silent tomb.

Yet if, as holy men have said,
There lie beyond that dreary bourne
Some region where the faithful dead
Eternally forget to mourn,
Welcome the scoff—the sword—the chain,
The burning will—the black abyss;
I shrink not from the path of pain
Which endeth in a world like this.

But oh! if all that nerves us here,
When grief assails and sorrow stings,
Exist but in the shadowy sphere
Of Fancy's weak imaginings:
If hopes, though cherished long and deep,
Be cold and baseless mockeries,
Then welcome that eternal sleep
Which knoweth not of dreams like these.

Yet, hush thou troubled heart!—be still;
Religion e'en thy vain philosophy;
Like morning on the misty hill
The light of truth shall break on thee.
Go, search the prophet's deathless page—
Go, question thou the radiant sky,
And learn from them, mistaken sage!
The glorious words—Thou shalt not die!"

Newport Dye House.

JOSEPH VIVER & Co.

SILK, COTTON & WOOLEN DYERS,

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public, of Newport and vicinity, that they have fitted up a new DYE HOUSE, with every suitable convenience, situated on Tanner-street, east of the Friends' Meeting-House, where they are prepared to Dye, and finish in the best possible manner, the following articles viz: such as—

Broadcloths,	Silks,
Cassimeres,	Crapes,
Merinos,	Sattins,
Circassians,	Pongees,
Bombazins,	Hosiery,
Gloves, &c.	&c. &c. &c.

Also, Permanent colors on Carpet yarn, merino, circassian, bombazin, and crape dresses; gentlemen's woolen garments, such as dress frock and great coats' surtouts, vests and pantaloons—dyed and pressed so as to appear like new, without ripping.

They will also clean gentlemen's woolen garments of every description, in a neat style—merino and cashmere shawls cleansed and whitened, without injury to the border—carpets and woolen table cloths cleansed also.

All articles left at the Dye-House on Tanner-street, or with the following Agents, will receive prompt attention: Edward Mason, Fall-River; Silas Allen, No. 98, Union-street, New-Bedford; A. H. Thomas, Wickford.

Grateful for the patronage already received, they solicit a continuance of the same, which they will endeavor to merit.

Newport, May 19, 1838.

MORE low priced PRINTS

Just Received at H. SESSIONS,

May 26. No. 102, Thames-st.

JAMES PHILLIPS,

HAS just received, a new style of Foreace and mix'd straw BONNETS. April 21.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby gives notice, that he has been appointed Executor to the last Will and Testament of

REBECCA PINNEGAR,

late of Newport, Widow, deceased, requests all those indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them without delay to I. BAILEY HALL, *Executor.*

Middletown, May 8, 1838.

COMMISSIONERS NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Court of Probate for the town of Portsmouth, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the Creditors against the Estate of

JOSEPH TALMAN,

late of Portsmouth, dec. represented insolvent, give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed the creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend at our respective dwellings for the purpose of receiving the same within said period—and on Saturday the 15th of September next, at One o'clock P. M. at the Commissioners will meet at the house of Joseph Child, jr. to make up a final report of their proceedings.

JOSEPH CHILD, jr.
ABEL TRIPP, } *Commis'rs.*
WILLIAM BARKER.

All persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

JOHN B. COOK, *Adm'r.*

Portsmouth, March 19, 1838.

SUMMER GOODS.

JUNE 9th.

JUST RECEIVED,

French Cambrics,
" Jackonet,
" Lawns,
Challys,
Rich Bonnet Ribbons,
Superior kid Gloves.—Parasols.

And a variety of choice desirable articles adapted to the wants of the community, at this season of the Year,

And now offered at a small advance, and on the most accommodating terms, by

Wm. C. COZZENS & Co.

NEW PAPER HANGINGS

M. FREEBORN,

AT HIS VARIETY STORE,

No. 22, BROAD-STREET,

HAS just received a great Variety of New and Fashionable French and American

PAPER-HANGINGS,

WITH APPROPRIATE

BORDERS;

ALSO,—BANDBOXES, of all sizes.

HAY & GARDEN SEEDS,

Warranted of the last Year's growth.

A complete Assortment of GROCERIES—Wooden ware—Baskets, &c, &c.

Gentlemen's, Ladies, Boys, Misses and Children's SHOES, of every description, on the most reasonable terms.

Also,—Just received, 20 Willow Wagons & Cradles, for Sale, very low.

Newport, April 21.

FRESH GREEN AND BLACK



T's



Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson Skin,
Souchong,
Powchong.

Just received, fresh imported, and for sale wholesale and retail, by

March 31. E. F. & W. NEWTON.

Twill'd Stripes, Storments, &c

For Children's wear, in a fair Variety Can be found at

June 9. WM C. COZZENS & Co.

MESS PORK



86 Bbls Mess PORK just received and for Sale by

B. WOOD & Co.

Newport, March 31.

40 Tons **Assorted IRON,** in Store, and for Sale by

B. WOOD & Co.

May 26. *Chace's Wharf.*

LONDON PORTER,—Quarts and Pints, a very superior article just imported and for sale by

April 14 E. F. & W. NEWTON 150, Thames-st.

Mulberry Trees, and Seed, Silk worm eggs, &c.



6000 Mulberry Trees (the genuine Morus Multicaules) bearing leaves 8 and 10 inches wide.

10,000 cuttings or slips of the Chinese Mulberry.

1,500 seedling white Mulberry Trees,

A quantity of white Mulberry Seed, at 50 cents an ounce.

COBB'S MANUAL, containing complete instructions for raising Trees, feeding worms, and reeling silk &c &c.

70,000 Silk-worm Eggs, that will wind in 3, 4 or 5 weeks.

200 of the genuine Sugar Beet, suitable for raising Seed.

50 Trees of pack thread Willow.

For the above apply to *JONATHAN DENNIS*, jun. in Portsmouth, (R. I.) directly East of the Friends Meeting-House.—Orders may be directed as above, postage paid, or left at JOB SHERMAN'S Store, in Newport.

☞ The Subscriber has Machinery in preparation for making sewing Silk, and would like to purchase 200 bushels of coconns as soon as the worms have finished them. J. D. jun.

Portsmouth R. I. 3d mo. 24th 1838.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby gives notice, That he has been duly appointed Executor to the last Will and testament of

BENJAMIN FREEBORN,

late of Portsmouth, yeoman, dec. and having qualified himself, by giving bonds according to law, he requests all persons having demands, to present them for settlement, and those indebted, to make immediate payment to

JONATHAN FREEBORN, *Exec'r.*

North-Providence, 6th mo. 13th, 1838.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed Administrators on the Estate of

MARTHA STANTON,

late of Newport, Widow, dec. and given bonds as the law directs, requests all persons having demands against said Estate, to present them for settlement, and those indebted, to make immediate payment to

STEPHEN GOULD, } *Adm'rs.*
ISAAC GOULD, }

Newport, 21st mo. 9th, 1838.

Dr. WILLIAM EVANS' CAMOMILE FAMILY PILLS

Just Received, and For Sale, by

WM. B. RIDER, *Agent.*

Newport, March 24.

E. F. & W. NEWTON,

150, THAMES-STREET,

OFFER FOR SALE,

GENUINE GROCERIES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.



Alcohol	Manufact'd Tobacco
Allspice	Nutmegs
Almonds	Olive Oil
Brooms	Oranges
Coffee	Pipes
Chocolate	Porter
Candles	Pale Ale
Crackers	Pepper sauce
Cheese	Pickles
Citron	Pickled salmon
Cinnamon	Preserved Ginger
Cloves	Preserv'd sweetmeats
Cayenne	Pilot Bread
Demijohns	Prunes
Dried Apples	Painted water-pails
Dried Currants	Pea-nuts
Filberts	Rice
Ground Cocoa	Raisins
Ginger	Sugar
Ground Spices	Soap
Honey	Snuff
Hams	Starch
Half-spanish Segars	Sperm Oil
Indigo	Saleratus
Lard	Saltpetre
Lemons	Sack Salt
Lemon syrup	Spanish Segars
London Porter	Smoked Beef
Molasses	Peas
Mats	Table salt
Mustard	Tobacco
Mace	Vinegar
Macaroni	Wax Candles
Madeira Nuts	

CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

Pure LIQUORS & Choice WINES.

The above comprises a very extensive Stock, and will be sold on favorable terms.

April 28, 1838.

NEW-ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY.

THE subcriber respectfully informs the citizens of Newport and its vicinity that he continues to manufacture TRUSSES of every description, at his residence, at the old stand opposite 264, No 305 Washington street Boston, (entrance in Temple Avenue, up stairs)

☞ All individuals can see him alone at any time, at the above place.

Having had eighteen years' experience in which he has afforded relief to 1500 persons for the last three or four years, all may rest assured of relief who call and try his Trusses of his manufacture, he is now confident he can give every individual relief who may be disposed to call on him.

The public are cautioned against the quacks who promise what they cannot perform.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses, more or less, that have been offered to the public for the last twenty years, from the different patent manufactories, and continues to wear those of his own manufacture, he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur, and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are all the different kinds similar to those that the late Mr. John Beath, of this city, formerly made, together with the Patent Elastic Spring Truss, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night; improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbilical Spring Trusses, made in four different ways; Trusses with ball and socket joints; Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which, persons troubled with a decant of the rectum can ride on horseback with perfect ease and safety. Mr. F. also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri, which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps, and Back Boards are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, the undersigned will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufactories, which they can have; if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them:—Dr. Hull's, Read's Spiral Truss; Rundell's do; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Sherman's Patent; French do; Marsh's Improved Truss; Batemen's do; Shaker's Rocking Trusses; Heintziemen's India Rubber Pad, made in Philadelphia; Ivory turned Pad Trusses; Stone's do, couble and single; also, Trusses for children, of all sizes.

Any kind of Trusses repaired at short notice and made as good as when new.

Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by Mrs. Foster at the above place.

The subcriber makes and keeps on hand Steeled Shoes for deformed and crooked feet, and is doing this very week for children and infants in this city, and from out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the manufactory.

He likewise informs individuals he will not make their complaints known to any one, except when he is permitted to refer to them—it being a misfortune, and young persons do not want their cases known.

That the public may be satisfied of his ability, he refers them to the Certificate of Doctor Warren, received more than three years since.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

Boston, May 26, 1838.

CERTIFICATE FROM DR WARREN.

Boston, January 7, 1835.

"Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skillful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called on to recommend him to my professional brethren and to the public as a person well fitted to supply their wants in regard to these important articles.

JOHN C WARREN."

ON LOW SPIRITS.

LOW spirits is a certain state of the mind, accompanied by indigesion, wherein the greatest evils are apprehended upon the slightest grounds, and the worst consequences imagined. Ancient medical writers supposed this disease to be confined to those particular regions of the abdomen, technically called hypochondria, which are situated on the right or left side of that cavity, whence comes the name hypochondriasis.

SYMPTOMS.

The common corporeal symptoms are flatulency in the stomach or bowels, acrid eructations, costiveness, spasmodic pains, giddiness, dimness of sight, palpitations, and often an utter inability of fixing the attention upon any subject of importance, or engaging in anything that demands vigor or courage. Also Lightheadedness: the mind becomes irritable, thoughtful, desponding, melancholy, and dejected, accompanied with a total derangement of the nervous system. The mental feelings and peculiar train of ideas that haunt the imagination and overwhelm the judgment, exhibit an infinite diversity. The wisest and best of men are as open to this affliction as the weakest.

CAUSES.

A sedentary life of any kind, especially severe study protracted to a late hour in the night, and rarely relieved by social intercourse or exercise; a dissolute habit, great excess in eating and drinking, the immoderate use of mercury, violent purgatives, the suppression of some habitual discharge (as, the obstruction of the menses,) or long continued eruption; relaxation or debility of one or more important organ within the abdomen, is a frequent cause.

TREAMENT.

The principal objects of treatment are, to remove the indigestion, to strengthen the body, and to enliven the spirits, which may be promoted by exercise, early hours, regular meals, and pleasent conversation. The bowels (if costive) being carefully regulated by the occasional use of a mild aperient. We know nothing better calculated to obtain this end, than Dr. Wm. Evans' Aperient Pills—being mild and certain in their operation. The bowels being once cleansed, his inestimable Camomile Pills (which are tonic, anodyne, and anti-spasmodic) are an infallible remedy, and without dispute have proved a great blessing to the numerous public.

Some physicians have recommended a free use of mercury, but it should not be resorted to; as in many cases it will greatly aggravate the symptoms.

The medical office of Dr. WM. EVANS is No. 100 Chatham street; where his Camomile, as well as his excellent Family Aperient Pills, may be obtained. Sold also at the cor. of Broadway and Anthony street New-York, and by his advertised country agents. Agents are wanted, south and west.

ENVIABLE DISTINCTION.

IN the midst of a general, and in many instances not unfounded prejudice against many of the medical of the day, DR. W. EVANS, Pills have the enviable distinction of an universal approbation. They are perhaps the only medicine publicly advertised, that has the full and unreserved testimony of medical men in its favor; if not the only one which gives full satisfaction to its purchasers. Dr. W. EVANS has the satisfaction of knowing that his Camomile or Tonic Pills are not only regularly recommended and prescribed by the most experienced physicians in their daily practice, but also taken by those gentlemen themselves whenever they feel the symptoms of those diseases in which they well know them to be efficacious. He knows this to be generally the case in New-York, Philadelphia, Albany, Boston, and other large cities in which they have an extensive sale. That they should thus conquer professional prejudice and interested opposition, and secure the agency of the most eminent and best informed physicians in the country to render them useful to all classes, can only be fairly ascribed to their undeniable and pre-eminent virtues.

Enviable, however, as this distinction is it can easily be accounted for from the intrinsic and peculiar properties of the medicine itself. It dose not pretend to too much, and it accomplishes all that it promises. Dr. W. Evans does not pretend, for instance, that either his Camomile or Aperient Pills will cure all diseases by merely purifying the blood, but he certainly does pretend, and has the authority of daily proofs for positively asserting that these medicines, taken as recommended, will cure a great majority of the diseases of the Stomach, the Lungs, and the Liver, by which impurity of the blood is occasioned. The blood is made from the contents of the stomach; has its red color and vitality given to it by the action of the lungs, then as it performs its duty in circulating through the veins and arteries, has its yellow or bilious excrement, which may be termed its refuse or worn out sediment, collected and discharged be the liver. These viscera, then, are the anatomical mechanism or apparatus by which the blood is manufactured and preserved; and it is therefore obvious that the state of these should be the first consideration of the physician. Now there are various causes that will effect and derange these organs with which the blood has nothing whatever to do. Thus the stomach may be utterly debilitated in one moment, by affright, grief, disappointment, heat of the weather, or any other nervous action; and be wholly unable to digest its food. Is the blood to blame for this? A nervous action of long continuance will produce settled dyspepsia, with headache, bile, mental and physical debility, and a funeral retinue of other evils. Is the blood to blame for this? Intemperance, by inflaming the coats of the stomach, and leaving it in flaccid prostrate weakness; and an unduquantity and continuance of purgative medicines by producing the same effect, will put this organ almost out of use for digesting wholesome solid food, and thus impoverish the blood and the whole system. Is the blood to blame for this? Again with regard to the lungs, it is well known that a slight cold, occasioned by damp feet, or by a current of air, will inflame the bronchia, fall down through the drenching air tubes of the lungs, and create either excessive mucus, or that dreadfully insidious disease, consumption with pustules and suppuration of the lobes, which though timely remedies may prevent, no earthly skill can cure. Is the blood of the fair and blowing victim to blame for this? So the liver, when climate, sedentary habits, intemperance, or other prostrating causes have withered it away or paralyzes it with distention, becomes unable to carry off the bile from the circulation, and instead of discharging it through the gall bladder, leaves it to come through the skin in jaundiced and sallow fluids, and to rush upon the stomach in irrgular and excessive quantities. Is the unfortunate blood to blame for this? No; these vital organs are never affected by the blood, until after the blood has been affected by them; they are its makers and masters, and it is merely their work and there passive agent.

Knowing this to be a sound and demonstrated fact in science and experience, Dr. W. Evans' system of practice is in faithful accordance with it. He aims to keep the stomach, the lungs, and the liver in vigorous and regular action, as the three great fountains of health and life. For this purpose he prescribes his beautifully efficacious Aperient Pills (acknowledged by medical men who have analyzed and recommended them to be equal to any in the world) in cases which require the cleansing of the stomach and bowels; and his celebrated Camomile or Tonic Pills, in cases of nervous irritability, stomachic weakness, or general debility. A vast majority of human diseases having their origin in the general sympathy of the principle viscera with the nervous system, he thus seek disease in the most subtle nature of its roots, instead of vainly hoping to extirpate it by plucking off its leaves and more distant branches. His Aperient Pills will do all that any purgative medicine can do, that is, thoroughly cleanse the stomach and bowels; and his Camomile or Tonic Pills, combining as they also do, the most delightful Anodyne known in medicine, will do, or have done, and are continually doing more to strengthen, restore, and sustain the human constitution than any other medicine that has yet been discovered. Of this he has innumerable proofs, and this on man can deny without falsehood.

These medicines, which can be purchased either together or separately, are confidently recommended for the following complaints, and directions for use accompany them:—Dyspepsia, in all its forms; Bilious and Liver affections, in every stage and degree; Female Sicknesses, more particularly the nausea incident to mothers; Fluor Albus; Fever and Ague; Incipient Consumptions or Declines, whether of Liver or Lungs; Headache and Giddiness; Loss of Appetite; Nervous Tremors; Inebriation or Delirium Tremens; Spasmodic Affections of all kinds; Rheumatism, whether Chronic or Inflammatory; Nervous and Bilious fevers, of every variety; Scrofula, salt Rheum, and all blotches, bad humors, and impure complexions of the skin; Restlessness at night, and daily irritability and melancholy; the summer complaint and cholera morbus, or diarrhœa in grown persons; worms and flatulency, with bad breath; chlorosis, and palpitations of the heart or head; changes of female constitution; and for impaired and disordered constitutions in either sex which have not been relieved by any other medicines.

A single trial of Dr. *W. EVANS' MEDICINES* in any of these cases, will produce such effects as will indicate their incomparable superiority, and induce such a use of them as will ensure a speedy and unquestionable cure. The purchaser, however, should be careful to get them genuine at Dr. *W. EVANS' OFFICE* No. 100, Chatham-st. New-York, or of his authorised Agents, as all others are base and ignorant impositions. For further particulars, he respectfully requests the public to peruse his other advertisements and medical papers, which may be depended upon for their strict and acknowledged truth.

WM. B. RIDER,

Is Agent for the sale of the above PILLS,

Opposite the Post-Office, in Thames-street Newport, (R. I.)

LIVERY STABLE.

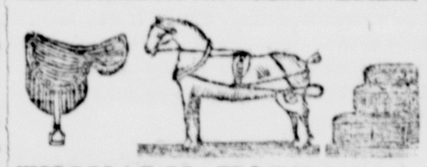


THE Subscriber has returned to his *Old Stand in Green-street*, where he will be happy to receive the orders of his old friends and customers, to whom he returns thanks for their past favors and solicits a continuance of their patronage.

☞ Orders left as above—at his stable in Pelham-Street, or at his house in Church-st. will meet with prompt attention. Passengers conveyed to and from the Steamboats, as usual.

THOMAS M. SEABURY.

Newport, Dec. 2.



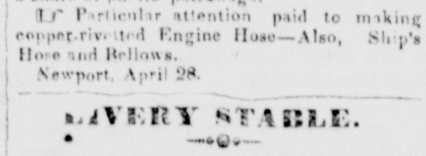
THOMAS M. HATHAWAY

TAKES this course to inform the Inhabitants of Newport and its Vicinity, that he has taken the stand which was Recently occupied by Mr. HEWETT, No. 3, Broad-Street, where he intends to carry on the *SADDLE, HARNESS, and TRUNK MAKING BUSINESS* in all its various branches, and hopes by attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ Particular attention paid to making copper-rivetted Engine Hose—Also, Ship's Hose and Bellows.

Newport, April 28.

LIVERY STABLE.



THE Subscriber grateful for past favors, informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has procured new Carriages and good Horses, at his Livery Stable, in Prison Street, near the Parade, where he shall be happy to receive the calls of his Friends and Visiting Strangers, at all hours.

Passengers will be conveyed to and from the Steam-Boats on their arrival, or departure.

Orders left at the Stable, or at his residence directly opposite, will receive punctual attention. JAMES E. METCHER.

RAIL-ROAD LINE TO BOSTON,

A STAGE will leave Newport every day, Sundays excepted, at 9 1-2 o'clock A. M. and arrive in Fall River at 12 1-2 o'clock; leave Fall River at 1 o'clock, and arrive in Taunton at 4 o'clock P. M.; the cars leave at 4 1-2 o'clock P. M. and arrive in Boston at 6 1-2 o'clock.

Returning, the cars leave Boston every day at 7 o'clock A. M. and arrive in Taunton about 9 o'clock. Stages will leave directly after for Fall River and Newport, arrive in Fall River at 12 1-2 o'clock; leave Fall River at 1 o'clock, and arrive in Newport at 4 o'clock P. M. Stage Fare $2—Rail road $1 50.

A Stage will leave Fall River every day, Sunday excepted, after the arrival of the Newport stage for New-Bedford, where they will arrive at 4 P. M.

Returning, a stage will leave New-Bedford every day, Sunday excepted, at 8 A. M. and arrive in Fall River at 11 o'clock. Passengers can have two hours in Fall River and arrive in Newport at 4 o'clock P. M. Stage Fare $2.

Stage Books at Messrs. Townsend's, and Hassard's Hotels.

RUFUS B. KINSLEY & Co. *Proprietors.*

Newport, Sept. 2, 1837.

Advertisement!

TO THE ASTHMATIC AND CONSUMPTIVE.

THE most prevalent and fatal of all diseases incident to civilized society—Consumption—may generally be traced the least alarming of disorders, a slight but neglected Cold! By estimation it appears that ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND persons die annually of the Consumption. Most of these dreadful results be attributed to common Colds, and a negligent treatment of the harrassing Cough that generally ensues, which is usually followed by difficult breathing, pain in the and at last Ulcerated Lungs. Violent repeated Asthmatic attacks also bring Consumptive symptoms. One or two dollars expended in the purchase of

Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills,

and a little attention to their timely administration will usually ensure a mitigation these disorders, and generally effect a The Pills are also an effectual remedy the symptoms preceding and accompanying the Asthma and Consumption. For coughs, difficulty of breathing, tightness strictures across the chest, wheezing, in the side, spitting of blood, &c. Few cases can occur of any of this class of disorders, in which the purchasers of Dr. Relfe Pills will not find a rich return for their trifling expenditure. Price—whole boxes Pills, $1; half do. 12 Pills, 50 cents

A REMEDY FOR

☞ RHEUMATISM!

THE excruciating pain—the decrepitude deformity, and the premature old which are the usual attendants of this disease are suffered by many from a despair of a cure disappointment in the efficacy of the numerous pretended antidotes used to effect this purpose. But those who have made a fair trial of

Dr. JEBB'S Celebrated Liniment,

even in cases of long standing, and of the severe character, have received certain relief and many have been cured in a few days, as in 24 hours! as a number of persons in Boston and vicinity, who were formerly afflicted with the Rheumatism, have very fully testified. Certificates are in the possession of the Proprietor proving the most thorough and surprising cures by means of this powerful Liniment in cases where other approved applications had utterly failed. The Linniment is also used with success for bruises, sprains, numbness, stiffness of the joints, chilblains, &c. Price 50 cents a bottle

DR. RELFE'S *ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS*

For Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Lowness, Head-ache, Costiveness, Flatulency, Cholic, Bilious Affections, &c.

NO comment on the efficacy of these Pills after a successful experience of many years in England and America has established their reputation, is needless; Suffice it to observe, that for redundancy of Bile, Flatulency, Costiveness, Headache, &c, &c. they will doubtedly prove far more serviceable than the drastic purges too frequently employed, and not only at the same time tend to remove the offending cause by gentle motions, and strengthen the digestive organs, but improve the appetite and renovate the system. Price 50 cents

DR. RELFE'S VEGETABLE SPECIFIC

For Sick Headache, &c. Price 50 cents

CORNS,

THE celebrated *ALBION CORN PLASTER* affords instant relief, and at the same time dissolves and draws the Corn by the roots, without the least pain.

CERTIFICATE.—"To those afflicted with Corns on their feet I do certify, that I have used the Albion Corn Plaster, with complete success. Before I had used one box, it completely cured a corn which had troubled me many years. I make this public for the benefit of those afflicted with that painful complaint. WM. SHAW

Flushing, L. I. Feb. 28.

☞ Price 50 cents a box.

DR. RELFE'S AROMATIC PILLS *FOR FEMALES!*

THEY purify the Blood, quicken its circulation, assist the suspended operations of nature, and are a general remedy for the prevailing complaints among the female part of society. The Pills are particularly efficacious in the Green Sickness, Palpitation of the heart, giddiness short breath, sinking of the spirits, dejection and disinclination to exercise and society. Married ladies will find the Pills equally useful, except in cases of pregnancy, when *they must not be taken*—neither must they be taken by persons of hectic or consumptive habits. Price $1 50 a box.

ALSO—THE CELEBRATED

CAMBRIAN TOOTH-ACHE PILLS

Which give *immediate relief*, without the injury to the Teeth. On trial this will be found one of the best remedies known for this complaint. Price 50 cents a box.

☞ None genuine unless signed T. RIDER, sole proprietor and successor to Conway, by whom it is for Sale at his Printing Room, No. 99 Court street, Boston; also for sale by his special appointment

R. R. HAZARD.

At the Sign of the Golden Mortar, the State-House.

ALSO, By Dr. T. P. MOORE, Thames street Newport, and Dr. J. WILLIAMS in Warren.

NEW ENGLAND COUGH SYRUP

The reputation of which has now become established as the most safe and efficacious remedy ever discovered for

INFLUENZA, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, WHOOPING-COUGH, SPITTING OF BLOOD, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETOR
DANIEL GODDARD, No. 8 GOLD ST. NEW-YORK.

In presenting this useful remedy to the public, the proprietor is authorized by a Physician, from whom the Rec was confidentially obtained, to state, that he has used himself, and in his extensive practice in Pulmonary affections, with astonishing effect. The happy combination vegetable substances, of which it is entirely composed are peculiarly adapted to diseases of the Lungs, Liver Stomach.

This medicine has been used very extensively, and proprietor has not known a single instance in which failed in giving relief in diseases for which it is recommended; even in cases approaching to consumption, and with bleeding at the Lungs, and where all other remedies had failed, the most decided and flattering success attended its use. Common colds which are generally effect of obstructed perspiration, will yield to its influence in a few hours; when used in asthma, hoarseness, wheezing, and shortness of breath, it gives immediate relief, curing tranquil rest and sleep. In whooping-cough it is without a rival. It operates by gentle expectoration and may be given to infants with perfect safety.

The Proprietor would add, that he is constantly receiving numerous testimonials of the value and efficacy of the remedy, some certificates of which may be seen on the wrapper of directions accompanying each bottle. Any person who has it will be sure to recommend it again.

The above is for Sale in Newport,

R. S. TAYLOR.